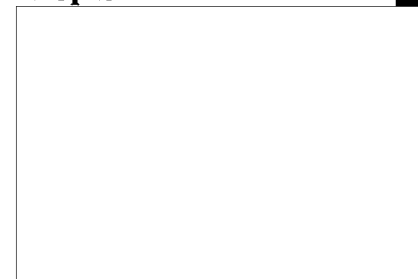
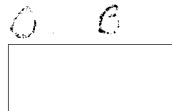




**Director of
Central
Intelligence**

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National Intelligence Daily

***Wednesday
13 January 1982***

State Dept. review
completed

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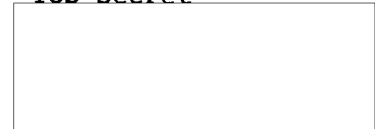
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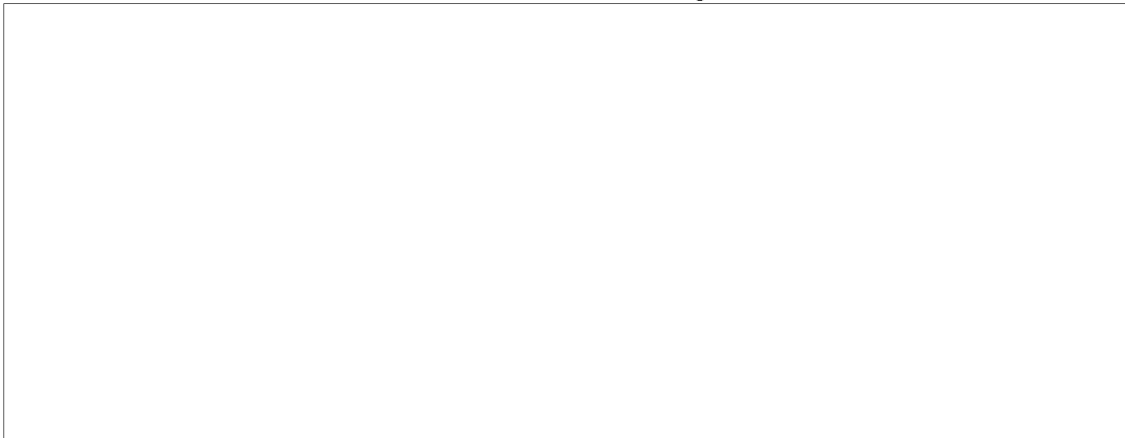


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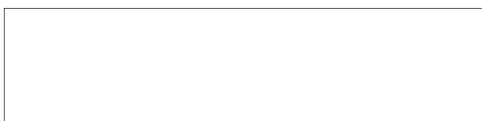
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2 West Germany - France: *Summit Meeting* 1

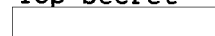


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POLAND:



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creased production of coal and other minerals is due to the six-day workweek. The statement by a government spokesman that the regime would like to end martial law soon should not be taken too seriously. The NATO communique lays the groundwork for future action by the Allies.

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Increased Production

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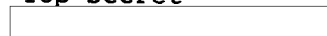
Planning officials told a US Embassy officer in Warsaw yesterday that production of coal and other minerals has increased since the imposition of martial law because of greater work discipline but that output has stagnated in sectors dependent upon Western materials. One official said that the six-day workweek had been introduced largely in the mining and transportation sectors; other militarized sectors work longer hours only if materials are available. He added that the compulsory six-day workweek would end with the lifting

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[redacted]

of martial law and the government would then have to increase market supplies to encourage miners and other key workers to work overtime voluntarily in return for extra pay. [redacted]

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2 Comment: Increased production in mining is due to the six-day workweek rather than "high discipline." Consequently, the government will be very reluctant to give up the extra output and is therefore likely to prolong this element of martial law. The authorities may also extend the workweek in other militarized sectors if it can assure regular supplies. [redacted]

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End to Martial Law?

3 A government spokesman told foreign journalists yesterday that the authorities "would like to end" martial law by 1 February but hastily added that there is no timetable and that such a move "depends on the situation."
4 Another spokesman said that "a place would be found for Walesa" in future agreements on trade unions. The same official said, however, that "We demand loyalty to the state," and added that union activity had been banned from government institutions and ministries. [redacted]

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3 Comment: The moderate comments seem intended to impress a Western audience and do not presage any breakthrough. Martial law authorities do not yet feel secure enough to end restrictions or to release significant
4 numbers of those detained. [redacted]

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The authorities would like to have Walesa's cooperation, but he still seems unprepared to play their game. The harsher references to loyalty are probably more representative of prevailing attitudes among regime officials. [redacted]

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NATO Meeting

4 The NATO Foreign Ministers discussion did not produce a consensus on sanctions and did not significantly
16 reduce national control over how and when to implement

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[redacted]

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specific measures. While the Greeks were alone in objecting to communicate language on sanctions, the Turks, French, Canadians, and Nordic Allies all gave reasons why they cannot impose new sanctions now. West German Foreign Minister Genscher expressed the view that the Polish situation would not soon improve and that NATO now needed to consider future action.

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Comment: Monday's communique was a high-water mark in NATO consultation, presenting a unified public front and laying the groundwork for future action if West European populations and governments come to believe that repression in Poland is worsening or will continue indefinitely. The communique could become the focus of intra-Alliance dispute, however, if the Warsaw regime engineers an easing of martial law that is considered cosmetic by some Allies but encouraging or even significant by others.

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WEST GERMANY - FRANCE: Summit Meeting

Chancellor Schmidt and President Mitterrand probably hope to agree on a unified response to events in Poland during their hastily scheduled meeting in Paris today.

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Top officials in both countries have expressed alarm about press allegations of differences between Paris and Bonn over Poland. The French, moreover, are concerned that divergent US and European reactions to Poland might lead to a split in the Alliance.

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West German officials now believe that the Polish situation is deteriorating and that a unified Western position threatening further economic action might induce Moscow and Warsaw to tolerate residual reforms in Poland.

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Comment: West German officials probably believe that a West European threat to reconsider participation in the pipeline project could provide leverage over the Soviets. Although West Germany's pipeline contracts have been signed, Bonn could more credibly threaten to reconsider its support for the project--largely in the hands of private companies--if France and Italy show less enthusiasm for it.

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Schmidt will refer to his meeting with Mitterrand when he defends his government's policy before the Bundestag tomorrow against likely opposition charges that West Germany is isolated from its allies over Poland.

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